

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~



FOREIGN DOCUMENTS DIVISION
SUMMARY

Number 2120

2 April 1959

COMPREHENSIVE CONVERSION TABLE FOR THE PIN-YIN

[THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION]

WARNING

THIS REPORT IS DISSEMINATED FOR THE INFORMATION
OF THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD ONLY.
IF FURTHER DISSEMINATION IS NECESSARY, THIS
COVER SHEET MUST BE REMOVED AND CIA MUST NOT BE
IDENTIFIED AS THE SOURCE.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

S U M M A R Y O F C O N T E N T S

Comprehensive Conversion Table for the Pin-yin

This publication presents a comprehensive conversion table for the Pin-yin, the romanization system adopted by Communist China, compiled principally from June-December 1958 issues of Wen-tzu Kai-ke, official journal of the Chinese language reform commission. The table is preceded by an introduction and notes.

Pages 1 through 40

COMPREHENSIVE CONVERSION TABLE FOR THE PIN-YIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Notes on the New Alphabet	2
Comprehensive Conversion Table	4

BEST COPY

AVAILABLE

INTRODUCTION

This introduction reviews the steps taken by the Chinese Communist government to devise an alphabetic system for the Chinese language and to wage an intensive educational campaign to familiarize the population with the system which was finally adopted, Pin-yin. The explanation of the Pin-yin and the Comprehensive Conversion Table following this introduction have been compiled for use in interpreting the ever-increasing materials in which Pin-yin is used.

On 11 February 1958, the final draft copy for romanization of the Chinese language was approved. Before this time many study groups, institutes, and commissions had worked on a variety of systems and methods of implementation dating from 1949, when Mao Tse-tung first appointed a study group for reform of the written language. The Commission for Reform of Chinese Written Characters was formally established in December 1954 as an organ directly subordinate to the State Council. The first draft copy of the romanized alphabet was issued in February 1956; simultaneously, the first draft copy for simplification of Chinese characters was promulgated. The revised draft copy for a romanized alphabet (hereinafter called by its final name, Pin-yin) was issued at the same time celebrations were held for the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution in 1957 and was accorded wide publicity and endorsement by leading members of the regime. The final draft was published in many newspapers in China on 15 January 1958.

The objectives and uses of the new alphabet were described in detail by Chou En-lai in a report dated 10 January 1958 and entitled "Present Language Reform Tasks." Among the highlights of his report were the following statements:

1. Pin-yin will be used as a national phonetic system for Chinese characters and will aid in popularizing colloquial speech. At the same time, it will help native speakers learn the written language, will be useful in eliminating illiteracy, and will extend use of the Mandarin dialect.

2. Pin-yin can be used as a common base for reforming or creating, when necessary, the written language of minority peoples. China has more than 50 nationalities; of these, many have no written language and that of others needs reform. When Azah, Tibetan, Korean, and other brother nationalities adopt a romanization system or reform their present ones, which romanization system should they choose? Adoption of the Chinese system will be of positive benefit in mutual study and exchange of experience, printing, typing, telegraphy, etc.

3. Pin-yin will help foreigners study Chinese and will promote international cultural exchange.

4. Pin-yin can be used to transliterate foreign names, place names, and technical terms for the use of Chinese and can be used for the same purpose by foreigners wishing to incorporate Chinese names and terms into their publications.

Up to the summer of 1958 little information was available as to how great an effort was being made to teach and popularize Pin-yin. However, at that time items began to appear in Chinese publications, principally in Wen-tzu Kai-ke, official journal of the language reform commission, which related achievements and examples of usage of Pin-yin. One article, (Wen-tzu Kai-ke, 15 November 1956) estimated that more than 92 million primary-school students were then studying Pin-yin beginning in the first grade. Other articles reported that workers and mothers home tending children were learning Pin-yin, that street signs in many cities, towns, and villages were in Pin-yin as well as imprinted with Chinese characters, and that movie-house billboards had Pin-yin titles. The same was true of many institutions such as schools, government buildings, and hospitals. The journal said that lists were being published on scientific, technical, and place names with conversion tables and that most newspapers and journals had Pin-yin titles beneath the Chinese character titles. Official use of Pin-yin, it was added, would be initiated in posts and telecommunications work beginning in January 1959.

Use of Pin-yin in the USSR was also reported. An article in Trud of 15 December 1957 described how students in Boarding School No 14 were studying Chinese according to Pin-yin. In the last three grades, the article said, the pupils studied Chinese characters, and from the second through the fifth, Pin-yin. The article added that much correspondence was carried on between the young Muscovites and their Chinese counterparts. The 30 November 1958 issue of Wen-tzu Kai-ke carried a Tass photograph showing Moscow primary students studying Pin-yin.

NOTES ON THE NEW ALPHABET

Initials

As can be observed in the Comprehensive Conversion Table, below, many of the initial sounds of Pin-yin are identical to English initial sounds. However, there are several striking differences. (Hereafter, all Wade-Giles romanized words will be bracketed, and all Chinese characters will be in parentheses).

The Wade-Giles "ts" sound [tsung] (總) and [tzu] (子) are "z" in Pin-yin; the Wade-Giles "ts'" sound [ts'ung] (從) is "c" in Pin-yin; and the Wade-Giles "hs" sound [hsin] (心) is "x" in Pin-yin.

The Pin-yin equivalents of the Wade-Giles "ch" and "ch'" should be especially noted. The rule is that Pin-yin letters "j" and "q" always precede the two vowels "i" or "ü," and the Pin-yin letters "ch" and "zh" always precede all other vowels.

Examples follow:

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-Yin</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>
chan	ch'an	產	zhan	chan	展
che	ch'e	車	zhe	che	者
qian	ch'ien	千	jian	chien	建
quan	ch'üan	全	juan	chüan	卷

Finals

Finals in Pin-yin present little difficulty since they are almost identical to the finals in the Wade-Giles system. The principal differences are as follows:

1. Final "h" letters included in Wade-Giles are not included in Pin-yin; thus [t'ieh] (鐵) is "tie."
2. Final "ien" in Wade-Giles is "ian"; thus [chien] (建) is "jian."
3. Final "ung" and "iung" in Wade-Giles are "ong" and "iong," respectively, in Pin-yin. Examples: [chung] (中) is "zhong" and [hsiung] (雄) is "xiong."

Other Remarks: The Wade-Giles system of romanization for Chinese is based on the sound of the Chinese characters as pronounced in the Mandarin dialect. The Pin-yin system of romanization for Chinese is based on the sound of the Chinese characters as pronounced in the Mandarin dialect. The Wade-Giles system of romanization for Chinese is based on the sound of the Chinese characters as pronounced in the Mandarin dialect. The Pin-yin system of romanization for Chinese is based on the sound of the Chinese characters as pronounced in the Mandarin dialect.

1. The following marks are used in the Wade-Giles system of romanization for Chinese: First tone (ˊ), Second tone (ˊ), Third tone (ˇ), Fourth tone (ˋ). The Pin-yin system of romanization for Chinese is based on the sound of the Chinese characters as pronounced in the Mandarin dialect.

2. The separation symbols (') and (-) are used occasionally with compounds which are abbreviations of longer groups or with compounds which might be ambiguous; for example:

(tan-kan) (單幹) is written as "dan-gan" or "dan'gan" in Pin-yin. (tang-an) (擋案) is written as "dang-an" or "dang'an" in Pin-yin.

3. Finals in Pin-yin "er" [erh] (兒) and "de" [de] (的), are often abbreviated to "r" and "d," respectively; for example:

[na-erh] (哪兒) is "nar" [t'a-te] (他的) is "tad"

4. The letters "yu" are sometimes used to replace "ü" in posts and telecommunications. Example: [nü] (女) is "nyu"

Comprehensive Conversion Table

The Comprehensive Conversion Table is divided into two sections. Section 1 lists the Wade-Giles first, the Chinese character second, and the Pin-yin third. Section 2 lists the Pin-yin first, the Chinese character second, and the Wade-Giles third.

Choice of the representative Chinese characters was based on the criteria of selecting those which are most commonly used and the sounds of which are least ambiguous or variable. Variations in pronunciation are recognized in the notes which follow Section 2. (Raised numbers in this section refer to these notes.)

The Wade-Giles and Pin-yin systems are arranged in the alphabetical order in which they are most commonly seen so as to facilitate location of any particular sound in either of the two sections.

Comparative Table Listed With Wade-Giles First

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
a	阿	a
ai	愛	ai
an	安	an
ang	昂	ang
ao	奧	ao
cha	炸	zha
ch'a	差	cha
chai	豸	zhai
ch'ai	拆	chai
chan	展	zhan
ch'an	產	chan
chang	章	zhang
ch'ang	常	chang
chao	照	zhao
ch'ao	超	chao
che	者	zhe
ch'e	車	che
chen	真	zhen
ch'en	陳	chen
cheng	正	zheng
ch'eng	成	cheng

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
chi	機	ji
ch'i	七	qi
chia	家	jia
ch'ia	恰	qia
chiang	江	jiang
ch'iang	槍	qiang
chiao	交	jiao
ch'iao	橋	qiao
chieh (chiai)	界	jie
ch'ieh	且	qie
chien	建	jian
ch'ien	千	qian
chih	織	zhi
ch'ih	吃	chi
chin	今	jin
ch'in	親	qin
ching	經	jing
ch'ing	青	qing
chiu	就	jiu
ch'iu	求	qiu
chiung	窮	jiong
ch'iuung	窮	qiong
cho	棹	zhuo
ch'o	綽	chuo
chou	州	zhou

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
ch'ou	抽	chou
chu	主	zhu
ch'u	出	chu
chua	爪	zhua
ch'ua ¹	歎	chua
chua ¹⁴	搜	zhua ¹
ch'ua ¹	掃	chua ¹
chuan	專	zhuan
ch'uan	穿	chuan
chuang	裝	zhuang
ch'uang	床	chuang
chui	追	zhui
ch'ui	吹	chui
chun	準	zhun
ch'un	春	chun
chung	中	zhong
ch'ung	冲	chong
ch'ü	局	ju
ch'ü	區	qu
chüan	卷	juan
ch'üan	全	quan
chüeh	決	jue
ch'üeh	缺	que
chün	單	jun
ch'ün	群	qun

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
e, o	俄	e
en	恩	en
eng	翰	eng
erh	二	er(r)
fa	發	fa
fan	反	fan
fang	方	fang
fei	非	fei
fen	分	fen
feng	風	feng
fo	佛	fo
fou	缶	fou
fu	副	fu
ha	哈	ha
hai	海	hai
han	漢	han
hang	航	hang
hao	好	hao
hei	黑	hei
hen	很	hen
heng	橫	heng
ho	合	he
hou	後	hou
hu	戶	hu
hua	化	hua

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
huai	壞	huai
huan	換	huan
huang	黃	huang
hui	會	hui
hun	婚	hun
hung	紅	hong
huo	火	huo
hsi	西	xi
hsia	下	xia
hsiang	想	xiang
hsiao	小	xiao
hsieh	寫	xie
hsien	先	xian
hsin	心	xin
hsing	形	xing
hsiu	修	xiu
hsiung	雄	xiong
hsi	需	xu
hsüan	宣	xuan
hsüeh	學	xue
hsün	訓	xun
i (yi)	一	yi
jan	然	ran
jang	讓	rang
jao	繞	rao

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
je	燕	re
jen	人	ren
jeng	仍	reng
jih	日	ri
jo	弱	ruo
jou	肉	rou
ju	入	ru
juan	軟	ruan
jui	瑞	rui
jun	潤	run
jung	容	rong
ka	嘎	ga
k'a5	卡	ka
kai	改	gai
k'ai	開	kai
kan	干	gan
k'an	看	kan
kang	鋼	gang
k'ang	抗	kang
kao	高	gao
k'ao	考	kao
kei3	給	gei
ken	根	gen
k'en	肯	ken
keng	更	geng

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
k'eng	坑	keng
ko	各	ge
k'o	可	ke
kou	餒	gou
k'ou	口	kou
ku	古	gu
k'u	苦	ku
kua	瓜	gua
k'ua	夸	kua
kuai	怪	guai
k'uai	快	kuai
kuan	關	guan
k'uan	寬	kuan
kuang	光	guang
k'uang	况	kuang
kuei	貴	gui
k'uei	虧	kui
kun	棍	gun
k'un	困	kun
kung	公	gong
k'ung	空	kong
kuo	國	gwo
k'uo	闊	kuo
la	拉	la
lai	來	lai

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>
lan	蘭	lan
lang	浪	lang
lao	老	lao
le	勒	le
lei	雷	lei
leng	冷	leng
li	力	li
lia ⁶	倆	lia
liang	涼	liang
liao	料	liao
lieh	列	lie
lien	連	lien
lin	林	lin
ling	領	ling
liu	六	liu
lo	羅	luo
lou	樓	lou
lu	路	lu
luan	卵	luan
lun	倫	lun
lung	龍	long
lü	旅	lü
lian	寧	lian
lieh	略	lie
ma	馬	ma
mai	買	mai

code-alias	Character	Pin-yin
man	慢	man
mang	忙	mang
mao	貿	mao
mei	美	mei
men	門	men
meng	蒙	meng
mi	米	mi
miao	廟	miao
mieh	滅	mie
mien	面	mian
min	民	min
ming	明	ming
miu	謬	miu
mo	摩	mo
mou	謀	mou
mu	牧	mu
na	拿	na
nai	奶	nai
nan	南	nan
nang	囊	nang
nao	腦	nao
nei	內	nei
nen	練	nen
neng	能	neng
ni	你	ni

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
niang	娘	niang
niao	鳥	niao
nieh	捏	nie
nien	年	nian
nin	您	nin
ning	寧	ning
niu	牛	niu
no	挪	nuo
nou	耨	nou
nu	奴	nu
nuan	暖	nuan
nun ⁹	嫩	num
nung	農	nong
nti	女	nti
ntieh ⁷	虐	ntie
o	俄	o
ou	歐	ou
pa	八	ba
p'a	怕	pa
pai	拜	bai
p'ai	派	pai
pan	辦	ban
p'an	盤	pan
pang	幫	bang

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
p'ang	旁	pang
puo	報	bao
p'ao	跑	pao
pei	倍	bei
p'ei	配	pei
pen	本	ben
p'en	盆	pen
peng	崩	beng
p'eng	朋	peng
pi	比	bi
p'i	皮	pi
piao	表	biao
p'iao	票	piao
	別	bie
	敝	pie
p'ien	變	bian
p'ien	偏	pian
pin	賓	bin
p'in	品	pin
ping	兵	bing
p'ing	平	ping
po	玻	bo
p'o	破	po
p'ou	剖	pou

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
pu	不	bu
p'u	普	pu
sa	撒	sa
sai	賽	sai
san	三	san
sang	喪	sang
sao	掃	sao
se	色	se
sen	森	sen
seng	僧	seng
so	所	suo
sou	搜	sou
su	速	su
suan	算	suan
sun	損	sun
sui	隨	sui
sung	松	song
ssu (szu)	四	si
sha	沙	sha
shai	篩	shai
shan	山	shan
shang	上	shang
shao	少	shao
she	社	she

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
shei ⁸	誰	shei
shen	身	shen
sheng	生	sheng
shih	是	shi
shou	手	shou
shu	書	shu
shua	刷	shua
shuai	摔	shuai
shuan	拴	shuan
shuang	雙	shuang
shui	水	shui
shun	順	shun
shuo	說	shuo
ta	大	da
t'a	他	ta
tai	代	dai
t'ai	太	tai
tan	單	dan
t'an	談	tan
tang	當	dang
t'ang	堂	tang
tao	到	dao
t'ao	逃	tao
te	德	de

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
t'e	特	te
tei ²	得	dei
teng	等	deng
t'eng	疼	teng
ti	地	di
t'i	提	ti
tiao	掉	diao
t'iao	條	tiao
tieh	迭	die
t'ieh	鐵	tie
tien	點	dian
t'ien	天	tian
ting	丁	ding
t'ing	聽	ting
tiu	丟	diu
to	多	duo
t'o	托	tuo
tou	豆	dou
t'ou	頭	tou
tu	度	du
t'u	土	tu
tuan	短	duan
t'uan	團	tuan
tui	對	dui

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
t'ui	退	tui
tun	頓	dun
t'un	褪	tun
tung	東	dong
t'ung	同	tong
tso	雜	za
ts'a	擦	ca
tsai	在	zai
ts'ai	材	cai
tsen	贊	zan
ts'an	參	can
tsang	莖	zang
ts'ang	倉	cang
tsao	早	zao
ts'ao	草	cao
tse	則	ze
ts'e	策	ce
tsei	賊	zei
tsen	怎	zen
ts'en	岑	cen
tseng	增	zeng
ts'eng	層	ceng
tso	作	zuo
ts'o	錯	cuo

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
tsou	走	zou
ts'ou	湊	cou
tsu	組	zu
ts'u	粗	cu
tsuan	鑽	zuan
ts'uan	鼠	cuan
tsui	最	zui
ts'ui	催	cui
tsun	尊	zun
ts'un	村	cun
tsung	總	zong
ts'ung	從	cong
tzu	子	zi
tz'u	次	ci
wa	瓦	wa
wai	外	wai
wan	萬	wan
wang	王	wang
wei	為	wei
wen	文	wen
weng	甕	weng
wo	我	wo
wu	五	wu
ya	牙	ya

<u>Wade-Giles</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Pin-yin</u>
yai	崖	yai
yang	樣	yang
yao	要	yao
yeh	業	ye
yen	研	yan
yi (i)	一	yi
yin	因	yin
ying	英	ying
yu	有	you
yung	用	yong
yi	與	yu
ylian	原	yuan
yieh	月	yue
ylin	雲	yun

Comparative Table Listed With Pin-yin First

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
a	阿	a
ai	愛	ai
an	安	an
ang	昂	ang
ao	奧	ao
ba	八	pa
bai	拜	pai
ban	辦	pan
bang	幫	pang
bao	報	pao
bei	倍	pei
ben	本	pen
beng	崩	peng
bi	比	pi
bian	變	pien
biao	表	piao
bie	別	pieh
bin	賓	pin
bing	兵	ping
bo	玻	po
bu	不	pu
ca	擦	ts'a

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
cai	材	ts'ai
can	參	ts'an
cang	倉	ts'ang
cao	草	ts'ao
ce	策	ts'e
cen	岑	ts'en
ceng	層	ts'eng
ci	次	tz'u
cong	從	ts'ung
cou	湊	ts'ou
cu	粗	ts'u
cuan	鼠	ts'uan
cui	催	ts'ui
cun	村	ts'un
cuo	錯	ts'o
cha	差	ch'a
chai	拆	ch'ai
chan	產	ch'an
chang	常	ch'ang
chao	超	ch'ao
che	車	ch'e
chen	陳	ch'en
cheng	成	ch'eng

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
chi	七	
chong	冲	ch'ih
chou	抽	ch'ung
chu	出	ch'ou
chua ¹	欸	ch'u
chuai	欸	ch'ua
chuan	揣	ch'uai
chuang	穿	ch'uan
chui	床	ch'uang
chun	吹	ch'ui
chuo	春	ch'un
da	綽	ch'o
dai	大	ta
dan	代	tai
dang	單	tan
dao	當	tang
de	到	tao
dei ²	德	te
deng	得	tei
di	等	teng
dian	地	ti
diao	點	tien
die	掉	tiao
ding	迭	tieh
diu	丁	ting
	丟	tiu

Pin-yin

Character

Wade-Giles

dong

東

tung

dou

豆

tou

du

度

tu

duan

短

tuan

dui

對

tui

dun

頓

tun

duo

多

to

e

俄

o, e

en

恩

en

eng

鞏

eng

er (r)

二

erh

fa

發

fa

fan

反

fan

fang

方

fang

fei

非

fei

fen

分

fen

feng

風

feng

fo

佛

fo

fou

缶

fou

fu

副

fu

ga

嘎

ka

gai

改

kai

gan

干

kan

gang

鋼

kang

gao

高

kao

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
ge	各	ko
gei ³	給	kei
gen	根	ken
geng	更	keng
gong	公	kung
gou	够	kou
gu	古	ku
gua	瓜	kua
guai	怪	kuai
guan	關	kuan
guang	光	kuang
gui	貴	kuei
gun	棍	kun
guo	國	kuo
ha	哈	ha
hai	海	hai
han	漢	han
hang	航	hang
hao	好	hao
he	合	ho
hei	黑	hei
hen	很	hen
heng	橫	heng
hong	紅	hung
hou	後	hou

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
hu	戶	hu
hua	化	hua
huai	壞	huai
huan	換	huan
huang	黃	huang
hui	會	hui
hun	婚	hun
huo	火	huo
ji	機	chi
jia	家	chia
jian	建	chien
jiang	江	chiang
jiao	交	chiao
jie	界	chieh (chiai)
jin	今	chin
jing	經	ching
jiu	就	chiu
jiong	窘	chiung
ju	局	chŭ
juan	卷	chüan
jue	決	chüeh
jun	軍	chün
ka ⁵	卡	k'a
kai	開	k'ai
kan	看	k'an

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
kang	抗	k'ang
kao	考	k'ao
ke	可	k'o
ken	肯	k'en
keng	坑	k'eng
kong	空	k'ung
kou	口	k'ou
ku	苦	k'u
kua	夸	k'ua
kuai	快	k'uai
kuan	寬	k'uan
kuang	况	k'uang
kui	虧	k'uei
kun	困	k'un
kuo	闊	k'uo
la	拉	la
lai	來	lai
lan	闌	lan
lang	浪	lang
lao	老	lao
le	泐	le
lei	雷	lei
leng	冷	leng
li	力	li
lia ⁶	倆	lia

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
lian	連	lien
liang	涼	liang
liao	料	liao
lie	列	lieh
lin	林	lin
ling	領	ling
liu	六	liu
long	龍	lung
lou	樓	lou
lu	路	lu
luan	卵	luan
lun	倫	lun
luo	羅	lo
lǔ	旅	lǔ
lǜan	攣	lǜan
lǜe	略	lǜeh
ma	馬	ma
mai	買	mai
man	慢	man
mang	忙	mang
mao	貿	mao
mei	美	mei
men	門	men
meng	蒙	meng
mi	米	mi

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
mian	面	mien
miao	廟	miao
mie	滅	mieh
min	民	min
ming	明	ming
miu	謬	miu
mo	摩	mo
mou	謀	mou
mu	牧	mu
na	拿	na
nai	奶	nai
nan	南	nan
nang	囊	nang
nao	腦	nao
nei	內	nei
nen	嫵	nen
neng	能	neng
ni	你	ni
nian	年	nien
niang	娘	niang
niao	鳥	niao
nie	捏	nieh
nin	您	nin
ning	寧	ning
niu	牛	niu

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
nong	農	nung
nou	耨	nou
nu	奴	nu
nuan	暖	nuan
nun ⁹	嫩	nun
nuo	挪	no
nü	女	nü
nüe ⁷	虐	nüeh
(see e)	俄	o
ou	歐	ou
pa	怕	p'a
pai	派	p'ai
pan	盤	p'an
pang	旁	p'ang
pao	跑	p'ao
pei	配	p'ei
pen	盆	p'en
peng	朋	p'eng
pi	皮	p'i
pian	偏	p'ien
piao	票	p'iao
pie	撇	p'ieh
pin	品	p'in
ping	平	p'ing
po	破	p'o

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
pou	剖	p'ou
pu	普	p'u
qi	乚	ch'i
qia	恰	ch'ia
qian	千	ch'ien
qiang	槍	ch'iang
qiao	橋	ch'iao
qie	且	ch'ieh
qin	親	ch'in
qing	青	ch'ing
qiong	窮	ch'iong
qiu	求	ch'iu
qu	區	ch'u
quan	全	ch'uan
que	缺	ch'ueh
qun	群	ch'un
ran	然	jan
rang	讓	jang
rao	繞	jao
re	燕	je
ren	人	jen
reng	仍	jeng
ri	日	jih
rong	容	jung
rou	肉	jou

<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
ru	入	ju
ruan	軟	juan
rui	瑞	jui
run	潤	jun
ruo	弱	jo
sa	撒	sa
sai	賽	sai
san	三	san
sang	喪	sang
sao	掃	sao
se	色	se
sen	森	sen
seng	僧	seng
sha	沙	sha
shai	篩	shai
shan	山	shan
shang	上	shang
shao	少	shao
she	社	she
shei ⁸	誰	shei
shen	身	shen
sheng	生	sheng
shi	是	shih
si	四	ssu
shou	手	shou

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
shu	書	shu
shua	刷	shua
shuai	摔	shuai
shuan	拴	shuan
shuang	雙	shuang
shui	水	shui
shun	順	shun
shuo	說	shuo
song	松	sung
sou	搜	sou
su	速	su
suan	算	suan
sui	隨	sui
sun	損	sun
suo	所	su
ta	他	t'a
tai	太	t'ai
tan	談	t'an
tang	堂	t'ang
tao	逃	t'ao
te	特	t'e
teng	疼	t'eng
ti	提	t'i
tian	天	t'ien
tiao	條	t'iao

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
tie	鐵	t'ieh
ting	聽	t'ing
tong	同	t'ung
tou	頭	t'ou
tu	土	t'u
tuan	團	t'uan
tui	退	t'ui
tun	腿	t'un
tuo	托	t'o
wa	瓦	wa
wai	外	wai
wan	萬	wan
wang	王	wang
wei	為	wei
wen	文	wen
weng	甕	weng
wo	我	wo
wu	五	wu
xi	西	hsi
xia	下	hsia
xian	先	hsien
xiang	想	hsiang
xiao	小	hsiao
xie	寫	hsieh
xin	心	hsin

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
xing	形	hsing
xiong	雄	hsiung
xiu	修	hsiu
xu	需	hsü
xuan	宣	hsuan
xue	學	hsüeh
xun	訓	hsün
ya	牙	ya
yai	崖	yai
yan	研	yen
yang	樣	yang
yao	要	yao
ye	業	yeh
yi	一	yi (1)
yin	因	yin
ying	英	ying
yong	用	yung
you	有	yu
yu	與	yü
yuan	原	yüan
yue	月	yüeh
yun	雲	yün
za	雜	tza
zai	在	tsai
zan	贊	tsan
zang	葬	tsang

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
zao	早	tsao
ze	則	tse
zei	賊	tsei
zen	怎	tsen
zeng	增	tseng
zi	子	tzu
zong	總	tsung
zou	走	tsou
zu	組	tsu
zuan	鑽	tsuan
zui	最	tsui
zun	尊	tsun
zuo	作	tso
zha	炸	cha
zhai	豕	chai
zhan	展	chan
zhang	章	chang
zhao	照	chao
zhe	者	che
zhen	真	chen
zheng	正	cheng
zhi	織	chih
zhong	中	chung
zhou	州	chou
zhu	主	chu

<u>Pin-yin</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
zhua	抓	chua
zhuai ⁴	拽	chuai
zhuan	專	chuan
zhuang	裝	chuang
zhui	追	chui
zhun	準	chun
zhuo	棹	cho

Notes (all in Wade-Giles):

1. Also read hsu" and hu.
2. Also read te.
3. Also read chi.
4. Also read I, hsieh and yeh.
5. Also read ch'ia and jui.
6. Also read liang.
7. Also read nio.
8. Also read shui.
9. Also read nen.